

REMARKS

The application now comprises claims 62-67, 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136, claims 127, 133 and 137 being cancelled and claims 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136 being hereby amended.

Claims 131 was objected to as containing informalities in that "mechanism" should be "means". The claim has been so amended.

Claims 62-67, 123, 128, 130-134, 136 and 137 were rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Cassidy et al, US Patent 5,615,625, in that Cassidy teaches a security system including a microcontroller in Fig. 1 for a lockable container which includes spoiling means, the system monitoring the container between first and second locations as well as in transit, and Cassidy can be programmed to activate a dye dispenser upon tampering. Further, the examiner contended that the limitations in applicant's claims are structurally unsupported functional limitations.

Applicants re asserts that Cassidy does not anticipate the claimed invention. In support thereof the examiners attention is directed to the following explanation of applicants claim 62 as amended and the differences from Cassidy:

62. *A security device for use inside an automatic teller machine*

Cassidy discloses a secure box 20 for transporting valuables between docking stations 20. The docking stations are not automatic teller machines.

the security device being capable of communicating with a security system of a transportation means used to deliver a cash cassette to the automatic teller machine,

This feature requires communication between the security system and the transportation cassette. The features and nature of this communication are defined later on in claim 62.

Cassidy does allow limited communication, as set out at column 3, lines 10 to 14 and column 4, lines 6 to 16. As set forth in column 3, the docking station instructs a compartment within the security container to open its door. As set forth in column 4, it is clear that there is no automatic negotiation between the security systems of the cash transit container and the deposit station. Column 4 makes this clear because, at line 3, it discloses that a unique one time code is generated when the container is loaded and this code is transmitted via the modem of the deposit station to the modem of the depot station. The transmitted code is encrypted for extra security. The passage beginning at column 4, line 6 then describes that when the container is received at the depot station and loaded into the docking station 18 there, the code

must be entered via the PC at the depot station to unlock the container. The lid 50 of the container is operated by a motorized mechanism in the container which is controlled by the electronic circuitry of the docking station and the monitoring circuitry of the container.

said security device comprising a coupling device for engaging with the cash cassette delivered to the automatic teller machine,

Within Cassidy there is no disclosure of using the security box itself to deliver cash cassettes which are then retained within the depot station. Cassidy discloses a system where the container 20 has a number of compartments which are openable, but each of these compartments are retained within a container itself. Thus, in Cassidy the spoiling means is within the container 20 whereas in the present invention responsibility for the spoiling operation is being passed to the ATM,

spoiling means for spoiling the contents of the cash cassette

Cassidy does disclose that the container 20 has a spoiling mechanism therein. However, the depot station does not have a spoiling means. This contrasts with the present invention where responsibility for being able to spoil the cash is being handed over from the delivery container to the ATM and crucially the ATM needs to confirm that it can fulfill its new role and that the spoiling mechanism has not been tampered with.

and a controller, in which a monitor is provided to signal when the cash cassette has correctly coupled to the security device and that the delivery path for delivering the spoiling means has not been tampered with,

It must be pointed out that the security device is provided inside the ATM. Thus this feature defines that a security device, i.e. spoiling system inside the ATM can couple to a cash cassette. Mapping these features onto the teachings of Cassidy, this would mean that the docking station 10 would have to have a spoiling system in it and that this spoiling system would engage with the delivery container in order that the spoiling system of the depot could spoil the contents of the delivery container. There is simply no teaching of this within Cassidy. The only spoiling system within Cassidy is that which is contained within the container itself. Thus this feature is not shown in Cassidy and therefore applicant's invention can not be anticipated.

the security device communicating with the security system of the transportation means used to deliver the cash cassette to the automatic teller machine and inhibiting

the transportation means from releasing the cash cassette if the delivery path has been tampered with.

To the extent that Cassidy discloses a system where the depot station has a security system and the cash container 20 has a security system, there is absolutely no disclosure in Cassidy of using the container 20 to deliver a cash cassette from the container to the depot station, and that the depot station would inhibit the delivery box 20 from releasing the cash cassette (which it doesn't have) from the care of the delivery box to the care of the ATM if the spoiling path of the ATM (which does not exist in Cassidy) had been tampered with.

It is therefore strongly asserted that Cassidy does not teach all of the limitations of claim 62. Cassidy does not have the same structural features or operate in the same way as the invention.

As regards the Examiner's objection to claim 123, the same arguments apply in that Cassidy does not teach the establishment of a hand shaking protocol to ensure that one of the security systems is protecting the container before the other security system which had previously been protecting the contents of the container relinquishes responsibility for that task. However, to clarify the claimed invention claims 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136 have been amended. Thus claim 123 has now been amended to relate to a security system for a cash transit container where the cash transit container now locks onto a cash cassette which is temporarily connected to it for delivery to an ATM. The security system of the cash transit container negotiates with the ATM system in order to ensure that the ATM system has responsibility for protecting the container before the cash transit container's security system relinquishes its responsibility. This amendment further distinguish the present invention from Cassidy because while Cassidy relates to a cash box, it does not relate to a delivery system for cash cassettes for ATMs. More specifically Cassidy does not show any mechanism for accepting or locking on to a cash cassette, and the secure container 20 does not dock with an ATM. The remaining claims are all dependent on either claim 62 or claim 123, and are therefore patentable.

Claims 124-127 were rejected under 35 USC §103 as being obvious based on Cassidy et al in light of Boutroy et al, US Patent 4,799,435 in that Boutroy et al teaches locking and monitoring a container in a transit vehicle and it would be obvious to modify Cassidy to include the locking feature within the vehicle. The arguments set forth above distinguish the claimed invention over Cassidy et al. and are hereby reasserted. Boutroy does not provide

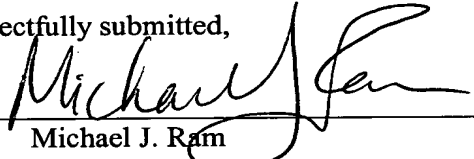
applicant's teachings which are missing from Cassidy and if added to Cassidy would still not render obvious applicants claimed invention. Since claim 123 is patentably distinct from Cassidy, and is therefore allowable, claims 124-127 are likewise allowable. Further, while Boutroy discloses a delivery vehicle and a releasing controller, Boutroy does not disclose or suggest the automatic handover responsibility included in applicant's claimed invention and does not insure that the newly responsible security system has taken over responsibility and can actually perform the task before the previous security system relinquishes responsibility.

Claims 62-67, 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136 remain in the application. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are patentable, fully supported by the Specification and not shown by the prior art. It is requested that the claims be found to be patentable and a Notice of Allowance be issued.

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